b. The DNR is then required to create a hazard ranking system and use the hazard ranking system to rank all the sites or facilities on the inventory.
c. Finally, the DNR is required to decide which sites and facilities should be cleaned up, based on the hazard ranking and on several other factors.
3. Funding
a. The costs of site investigation and cleanup are paid by appropriations from the newly-created environmental repair fund.
b. The environmental repair fund receives revenues from fees paid by solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities.
c. To provide initial funding for site investigation and cleanup, Act 410 transfers $554,000 from the newly-created groundwater fund to the environmental repair fund.
4. Cost Recovery
After state funds are expended to clean up a site or facility, costs may be recovered from a person or corporation that meets specified standards of responsibility for the disposal.
C. THE GROUNDWATER FUND
1. Sources of Revenue
Moneys are obtained for the groundwater fund from various fees imposed on activities which have the potential to cause groundwater contamination.
2. Expenditures from the Groundwater Fund
The groundwater fund will be used by several state agencies to develop and implement groundwater standards, to create a groundwater monitoring program and to undertake the cleanup of solid and hazardous waste disposal sites and facilities.
D. COMPENSATION FOR WELL CONTAMINATION
1. When Claims May be Submitted; When Payments Will be Made
a. Claims for compensation may be submitted to the DNR on or after January 1, 1985.
b. The DNR will process claims but withhold payment until after June 30, 1985, when the total amount of claims for the preceding six-month period will be known. If insufficient funds are available to pay all claims in full, the DNR will prorate the awards.
2. Eligibility for Compensation
a. In general, claims may be submitted for contaminated residential wells which serve less than 15 dwelling units and for certain types of livestock wells.